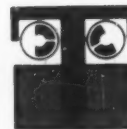


TRAVEL PRINTOUT

THE U.S. TRAVEL DATA CENTER IS AN AFFILIATE OF THE TRAVEL INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA



U.S.
Travel
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Center



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Data Center Forecasts Increase in Summer Travel

According to the 1987 Outlook for Summer Travel: A Guide To Vacation Markets, a report prepared by the US Travel Data Center, summer vacation trips will reach the highest level on record, 4 percent over last year.

The summer forecast is based upon interviews with more than 4,000 Americans gathered by the Data Center's monthly National Travel Survey, now in its ninth year.

The report predicts vacationers will take 297 million person-trips and spend almost 1.8 billion nights away from home in June, July and August 1987. (A person-trip is counted each time a person travels 100 miles or more away from home.)

The survey indicates that travel to cities will not be as heavy as last summer, while visits to small towns and rural areas will increase slightly. Yet, the most popular destination is ocean beaches with nearly one-third of vacation planners destined there.

The 1987 Outlook for Summer Travel projects 82 percent of summer vacationers will travel by car, truck or recreational vehicle, while 14 percent will go by air.

Among the regions, the states in the South Atlantic and East South Central census regions will generate the most summer vacation travelers and attract the most visitors. Residents of the western Mountain and Pacific regions will increase their summer travel by 9 percent this year, more than any other region.

Foreign destinations will attract 10.6 million American visitors this summer. Travel to Canada and Mexico will fall by 8 percent from last summer's levels, while overseas vacationers are expected to number 4.0 million.

"All signs point to record level vacation travel this summer. Continued growth in domestic travel, combined with a strong foreign visitor market, will both contribute to the health of the U.S. travel industry in the months to come," commented Suzanne Cook, director of the US Travel Data Center.

The complete forecast, 1987 Outlook for Summer Travel: A Guide to Vacation Markets, is free to Data Center full members and is available for \$60.00 pre-paid from the US Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street NW, Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20036. ##



Suzanne D. Cook Appointed New Director of US Travel Data Center

The Board of Trustees of the US Travel Data Center recently voted to name Suzanne D. Cook the center's new director. She fills the spot vacated by Douglas C. Frechtling who resigned to become the Chief Operating Officer of Guest Plus, a new guest benefit program for patrons of smaller, luxury hotels.

A doctoral candidate in social psychology at the George Washington University, Washington, D.C., who is scheduled to receive her PhD degree later this year, Cook has served in a number of capacities during her 11 years at the Data Center.

Besides serving as assistant director for the past 5 years and project leader for the Data Center's National Travel Survey, she was responsible for the development of the Survey of Business Travelers, a benchmark study of the patterns of more than 3,700 U.S. business travelers. She was also instrumental in designing the computerized model that forecasts summer vacation travel for the Data Center. ##



Lodging Prices Lead Travel Price Index

According to the U.S. Travel Data Center, lodging for the first time in eight months led the increase in the Travel Price Index (TPI).

In March, the TPI rose 0.9 percent while overall consumer goods and services costs, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), increased 0.4 percent.

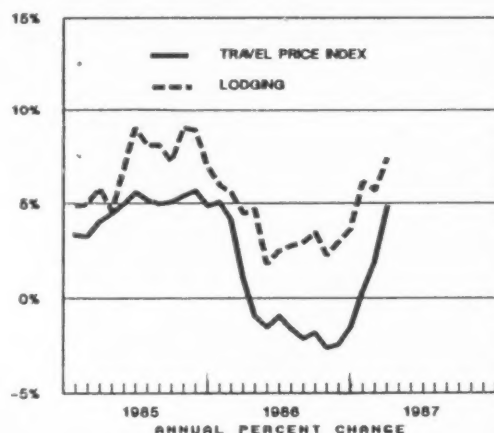
The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted prices of lodging, food, transportation, and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in the United States, climbed to 394.4 (1967=100) in March.

Lodging prices led all advances with a 2.1 percent increase in March. Motor fuel, which had led travel price increases in January and February, followed with a 0.7 percent gain, while airline fares increased 0.5 percent.

The TPI has risen 4.8 percent over the past twelve months, and the CPI has gained 3.0 percent.

Lodging costs have led all components with a 7.4 percent growth since March 1986. Airline fares have shown the second largest increase, 7.3 percent.

Only motor fuel prices, which have declined 5.8 percent, were lower this year than March of 1986. The cost of transportation overall has fallen 0.3 percent in the annual comparison. ##



Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components
March 1987



TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change	Annual Percent Change
	February 1987 to March 1987	March 1986 to March 1987
Transportation	0.6	-0.3
Airline Fares	0.5	7.3
Other Intercity Trans.	-0.3	1.0
Intracity Public Trans.	0.1	2.5
Motor Fuel	0.7	-5.8
Lodging	2.1	7.4
Food and Beverages		
Away From Home	0.3	4.3
Entertainment	-0.1	4.7
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.9	4.8
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.4	3.0

Source: US Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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TRAVEL PRINTOUT reports on Data Center Projects, national travel research conducted by other respected organizations, and trends in the U.S. travel industry. Subscriptions are \$55 per year, U.S., Canada and Mexico; other foreign countries, \$65 per year, payable in U.S. funds only.

The U.S. Travel Data Center is an affiliate of the Travel Industry Association of America



Travel Continues to Rise in February 1987

Travel during February increased 10 percent over last year's levels, according to the latest National Travel Survey conducted by the US Travel Data Center. Travel by Americans in February 1987 exceeded year-earlier totals of 49 million person-trips, and climbed to 54 million. (A person-trip is measured each time anyone goes 100 miles or more away from home.)

The monthly telephone survey reported that while pleasure travel rose 9 percent in February, convention/business travel fell only slightly.

Vacation person-trips for February, 1987 were up considerably from last year, while weekend trips increased almost 10 percent over last year's levels.

The average trip duration fell from 5.0 in February 1986 to 4.4 in 1987, while the average domestic round-trip distance slipped from 1000 miles to 980 miles in February 1987.

Travelers using hotel/motels increased greatly over last year's levels, but travelers staying with friends and relatives remained at about the same level as February 1986.

Travel by auto/truck/RV increased 12 percent, while air person-trips decreased slightly from a year earlier. ##



Federal Aviation Administration Publishes Updated Guide

The Federal Aviation Administration has published Guide to Federal Aviation Administration Publications, an updated 60 page directory of agency publications which are available free of charge or on a sale basis.

In addition, the guide lists aviation related materials published by other federal agencies and also lists addresses and telephone numbers of all FAA regional and center offices and the 50 Federal Depository Libraries where most of these publications are on file.

Copies of the Guide to Federal Aviation Administration Publications FAA-APA-PG-9 are available from: Public Inquiry Center, Public Affairs Office, APA-230, Federal Aviation Administration 500 Independence S.W. Washington, D.C. 20591. A return address label will speed delivery. ##

Visitor Volume at National Parks

Region	FEB 1987 visits*	Change from FEB 1986 (percent)	Percent change 1987/1986 Year-to-Date
NEW ENGLAND	252,443	-7	2.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	989,495	52.8	35.3
SOUTH ATLANTIC	2,533,709	-13.9	-11.7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,185,374	-12.7	-4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	208,755	-5.5	-17.6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	176,251	27.5	18.8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	469,360	4.2	2.5
MOUNTAIN	1,372,779	12.1	6.2
PACIFIC	1,431,589	-41.8	-19.6
TOTAL	8,619,755	-11.1	-5.6

* adjusted for differences in reporting units

States comprising the Census regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania. SOUTH ATLANTIC: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia. EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee. EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin. WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota. WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas. MOUNTAIN: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming. PACIFIC: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

Current Travel Indicators

Current Travel Indicators

			Percent Change		
	Current Month	Current Value	From Previous Month	From Year-ago Month	Year-to-date 1986/85
<u>Establishment receipts or retail sales</u>					
Hotels, motels and other lodging places(1)	Feb	\$ 4,211 million	16.5	11.8	10.8
Eating and drinking places(2)	Feb	\$13,067 million	1.8	12.8	11.8
Gasoline service stations(2)	Feb	\$ 7,111 million	2.3	-11.6	-14.3
<u>Commercial lodging demand</u>					
Hotel/motel occupancy rate(3)	Feb	62.6 percent	1.1	0.1	0.2
Real demand for commercial lodging(4)	Feb	53.1 million	16.5	6.1	5.5
<u>Airline passenger traffic(5)</u>					
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	Feb	23.2 billion	4.4	13.6	12.3
International revenue passenger-miles	Feb	4.1 billion	-19.0	11.7	12.2
<u>Highway traffic volume(6)</u>					
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	Feb	31.4 billion	-2.6	7.8	5.6
<u>Rail passenger traffic(7)</u>					
Amtrak passenger-miles	Feb	300.9 million	-16.0	-3.7	-0.4
<u>Travel Price Index(8)</u>					
	Feb	390.8 million	0.8	2.0	1.2
<u>U.S. resident travel(9)</u>					
Total person-trips	Jan	65.5 million	-30.9	2.7	2.7
Vacation person-trips	Jan	36.9 million	-45.1	-3.9	-3.9
Total person-nights	Jan	294.8 million	-35.2	-11.2	-11.2
Vacation person-nights	Jan	199.3 million	-46.1	-20.2	-20.2
<u>Public use of national parks(10)</u>					
Visits	Feb	8,963,820	-11.7	-11.1	-11.0
Overnight stays	Feb	459,169	5.1	8.9	8.8
<u>Foreign arrivals in U.S.(11)</u>					
From overseas	Feb	609,701	-0.8	22.3	17.0
From Canada	Feb	663,720	-8.8	15.8	6.1
From Mexico	Feb	46,027	-3.1	-1.1	-2.5
<u>U.S. citizen departures(12)</u>					
To overseas	Jan	1,028,174	-20.5	3.6	3.6
To Canada	Feb	464,456	19.5	14.6	12.2
<u>Domestic demand for motor gasoline(13)</u>					
Barrels per day	Feb	6,638 thousand	2.6	3.1	1.4

N/A = not available

(1) Source: Smith Travel Research, seasonally unadjusted. (2) Preliminary, adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. (3) Source: Smith Travel Research, seasonally adjusted. (4) Source: Smith Travel Research, unadjusted room nights sold. (5) Preliminary. U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Air Transport Association. (6) Source: Federal Highway Administration. (7) Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). (8) Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. (9) Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. (10) Preliminary, unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. (11) Source: Statistics Canada and U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration. Mexican data reflect 194 arrivals only. (12) Source: Statistics Canada and Hattleton Research Center. (13) Preliminary. Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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